THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED. $5,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854. No. 41.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:
100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.
75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.
100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.
We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.
Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.
We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Jon" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received. JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,* July 30, 1853.

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Cierro, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS! By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery, and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.
THOS. J. WILSON, *Trustee.*
Salem, N. C. Jan. 10, 1854. 19—8w.

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 66—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 2—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RE'EIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French an. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

SMUT IN WHEAT—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smutt in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY, *Granville County, N. C.*—H. D. BRACY, Principal.—In offering this School to the public, the Trustees flatter themselves that they have procured the services of a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to direct it with ability. He comes well recommended as a Teacher of the highest order; a Graduate, capable of teaching a thorough course, preparatory to entering the highest Classes in the University of North Carolina, and from the experience he has acquired in teaching, he flatters himself that he will be able to give undoubted satisfaction.

There is now nearly completed in the Town of Henderson, removed from the business of the place, one of the neatest Academies in the State, which has been built by the patriotic citizens of the place, bringing also to their aid the friends of education round about, and that too at a heavy expense, and it would be suicidal in us as Trustees not to place it on the best footing.

The gentleman whose services we offer to the public is a native of Virginia, by birth and education, and therefore has feelings allied with our own; as he wishes to make this permanently his home, he would ask all who know him to aid in this great work, the education of the heart as well as the head, and when this shall be done he can have the pleasing gratification of knowing that he has performed the part of the philanthropist—the scholar.

Henderson presents one of the finest fields for the encouragement of education in the State, combining health, morality and intelligence. It has also other advantages; it is easy of access, being situated immediately on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; also at the terminus of a branch of the great Western Stage Line, affording to all who may wish to patronize the School easy access.

The Scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The Spring Term to commence the first Monday in January, 1854. The Fall Term will commence the first Monday in July following, and at the close of each Term there will be a public examination.

Board can be had in the Village or country, as may be desired, at usual rates.

No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted illness.

We would impress upon all who may wish to patronize the School the necessity of being ready to enter on duty the first of the Session.

TERMS:

Tuition for Primary Course, per Session,	$10 00
do Higher Branches of English, per Session,	12 50
do Mathematics and Languages,	15 00

For further particulars address the Secretary.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
LEWIS H. KITTLE, Sec'y.
November 19th, 1853. 3—tf15F.

FACT VS. FICTION.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE OLD BREWERY, and the NEW MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS, By the Ladies of the Mission. The Publishers take pleasure in inviting the attention of the moral world to this charming production as one of the most remarkable ever offered to the public; and they confidently present it as one of the most touching and impressive volumes which have fallen from the press since the first issue of Mr. Warren's "Diary of a Physician." The papers composing this work are not mere fancy sketches, written for the purpose of a simple commercial speculation, but the written histories of fallen ones who have been missed; of lost ones who have been reclaimed; of Idleness which has been led to Industry; of Drunkenness which has thrown away the Cup; of Poverty which has put on the garb of Comfort; of Despair which has begun again to Hope; of Ignorance which has crept out of Darkness up to Light; and of Sinful Weakness which has thrown off Falsehood, Crime and Shame, and now walks firmly forth in all a Christian's stre gth. The volume overflows with incidents which are real; with pictures drawn, not from fancy, but from life—the whole invested with a freshness which can only come from the vital fount of truth. As a whole the publishers present it as one of the truthfulest mirrors of human weakness, infirmity and suffering, and of the most sublime and self-sacrificing Christian faithfulness and heroism ever offered to the public. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 8, 1854. 26—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, postpaid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to
ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.
February 23d, 1854. 28—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. L. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

SALMON AND LOBSTER.—3 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by
JAS. Mc KIMMON.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 98—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¼ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARDEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

STEAM SAW MILL, TURPENTINE STILL, &C.—TRUST SALE.—By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Daniel W. Rogers on the 29th day of November, 1853, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which Deed is duly registered in Book BB, ps. 677, 678, 679 of the Records of Deeds in the Register's Office of Robeson county, N. C., I shall, on Monday the 27th day of March, inst., (being the first day of the next Superior Court of Robeson county,) expose to public sale for Cash or Notes negotiable at Bank, before the Door of the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, four hundred and twenty-eight and one-third Acres of Land, on which is situated immediately on Lumber River at the Town of Lumberton a Steam Saw-Mill, now in successful operation and which has been run but a few months; sixteen Mules; three Timber Wagons; two Road Wagons—with full setts or Gear; and one Copper Turpentine Still containing Eighteen barrels, together with all the fixtures necessary for running the same.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired out until the 1st day of January next, about twenty-five slaves who have been engaged in the Turpentine and Saw-Mill business.

Will also be sold, from 800 to 1200 barrels of Common Rosin; a large lot of Rosin lying on the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville; a lot of Spirits of Turpentine; an unexpired lease in a large number of Turpentine Boxes, Corn, Fodder, Staves, dressed and undressed, Cooper's tools, &c.
ROBERT S. FRENCH, Trustee.
Lumberton, March 1, 1854. 34—td.

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq

SPEECH OF MR. BENJAMIN,

Whig United States Senator from Louisiana, on the subject of donations of the Public Lands in aid of railroads—delivered Feb. 7, 1854.

Mr. Benjamin said: I certainly did not expect a discussion to arise upon the principles of these measures to-day; but I have been so much surprised at the principles advanced by the Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Dawson,] and the Senator from Delaware, [Mr. Clayton,] that, inasmuch as my constituents are deeply interested in this whole class of measures, I feel it necessary to say a few words. I conceive that the opposition to these bills proceeds altogether upon a false theory. I hear gentlemen speaking of appropriations of public lands, and comparing them to appropriations of public money. It strikes me that we ought, in order to arrive at a just idea of the principles upon which all these bills are founded, to make a distinction between the Government of the United States as a political body governing the country, and the Government of the United States as an owner of lands.

Now, sir, when an appropriation is asked for upon the Atlantic or upon the Gulf coast, and when it is proposed that the Government, as a Government, shall appropriate public moneys for purposes of public improvement, necessarily, that work being intended to be done by the Government alone, not being controlled in any measure whatever by private enterprise or private judgment, the individuals who take part in the railroads not taking part in those works, not investing their capital in them, not having any of the *stimuli* to economy and prudence and judgment in expending the money, which, under other circumstances, are applied to these subjects—necessarily, I say, in appropriations of that character, it is right and is proper that, when the appropriations are asked for, they should be granted only after close examination, and that the expenditure of these appropriations should be properly guarded by the officers of the Government of the United States.

But when the Government as a land owner, and not as a Government, is called upon to contribute, with other land owners, to the improvement of its own property, then, sir, a different class of considerations necessarily arise, and one which cannot with any propriety be assimilated with those which gentlemen evoked before us, for the purpose of checking our action upon the subject of the public lands.

Suppose any one of us to be possessed of large tracts of wild land. Take the example of the Senator from Texas. Suppose any one of us to be possessed, in an individual right, of large tracts of wild land, land that we cannot sell, land that is intrinsically valuable because it is fertile, land which will produce much when cultivated by the labor of man, but land that, in its actual position, is valueless to us as a source of wealth or revenue; suppose, under these circumstances, the proposition were made to us by a capitalist to come upon our lands, and improve them by putting constructions upon them, or by building roads through them, and suppose the parties making the proposition could prove, not by mere estimates made in advance, but by the operation of a principle already tested by experience, that if we would allow them to expend their capital upon our property, and then divide the property with them, the half that would remain for us could be sold for more than as much as the whole would have brought before; what would be the answer of any man administering his own property with a just regard to his own interest to a proposition of that kind? Would he not accept it at once?

What, then, can be said when the whole extent of the proposition in favor of the new States is simply to devote a portion of your lands to make the rest sell for a larger price? You are a land proprietor in the new States, and you own more land than all the citizens together. Now join these citizens in a common public improvement, and your property will be improved as well as theirs. It is not just, it is not proper, no man will say that it is at all consistent with equity, to call upon the citizens of the new States to build railroads through lands belonging to the Government, and then that the Government should sell the lands at a greatly enhanced price—a price produced at the cost of the citizens of those States. In the old States, where the Government owns no lands, necessarily it cannot be called upon for these appropriations. Why? Because the direct benefit resulting from the expenditure of the appropriation does not inure to the benefit of the General Government. But in the new States, where the General Government owns the land, and where the principle goes to this extent and no further, where one half shall be appropriated for these purposes, to make the remaining half more valuable than the whole was before. I am scarcely able to understand the difficulty of the Senator from Georgia, who thinks such a measure would be a squandering away of the public lands. Why? The lands go for the benefit of all the States. The one half appropriated for these improvements goes, of course, to the benefit of the improvement itself; but the other half, enhanced in value, and selling for more than the whole would have been sold for before, comes into the market. The proceeds of the public lands are brought into the public Treasury, and they are expended for the benefit of the whole Union—for the old States as well as the new.

I, for one, am not alarmed by this cry of there being one hundred and six railroad bills, I wish there were one thousand and six instead of one hundred and six. I wish they could be multiplied throughout the whole extent of the West, and through every part of the country where the Government possesses public lands. If the system of railroads could be scattered throughout the whole of our western country; if the lands could be brought into cultivation by being brought within the reach of market by this system of internal improvements; if the hardy and industrious population can be spread over these lands, I say that they would be a source of benefit, not only to the new States but to the whole Union, to the constituents represented by the Senators from Delaware and Georgia; far greater than can be obtained by any other system you can devise. One hundred and six railroads! One hundred and six bills, we are told, call for $350,000,000. According to my judgment, the proper way to state the proposition would be one hundred and six railroads, providing for increasing the wealth of the country to the extent of $700,000,000, if they appropriate that quantity for that purpose.

I believe this system of appropriation to be a source of public wealth, and not a squandering of the public funds. I believe, with the Senator from Texas, that no system has been devised in modern times, by which the wealth, the prosperity, and the increase of this country have been so well secured, as by the system of giving a portion of the public lands for purposes of internal improvements so as to add value to the rest.

I did not intend to say a word upon this subject, but I think the whole principle has been misapplied; I was going to say had been misunderstood, but I cannot suppose that to be the case with Senators as experienced and distinguished as those who have spoken. But I really think that the true principle has not been stated; that it is not an appropriation of public money. It is not to be compared to the case of the improvement of harbors and rivers, where the Government as a Government spends the money of the whole people. I think that a distinction is to be made between the Government as a political body, governing the country, and the Government as a land-holder and land-owner of part of the land through which these improvements pass. It is the Government as a land-holder and land-owner joining with other land-holders and land-owners in making this vast public improvement.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Last week we submitted some remarks in relation to the true policy to be pursued by the General Government with regard to the Public Lands, and endeavored to give some account of the *modus operandi* by which the grants in aid of internal improvements are made to enhance the value of the lands reserved to the Government to such an extent that the Government not only loses *nothing* by the operation, but is positively a *gainer* by it. In relation to this subject there may be possibly some skepticism in the minds of those who have not had facilities for its examination. In order that our readers may have the benefit, not only of argument, but also of authority, we quote from the late report of the Secretary of the Interior, a single paragraph, in relation to this subject. Let it be borne in mind that this is from an *official* quarter, and that its statements are *unquestionable*:

"In the Territories and New States, where many of the public lands remain for a long period unsold, liberal grants should be made for those great highways which, to a certain extent, may be considered local in their character, though general in their influence, and not conflicting with the interests of the old States. In this way, without any expenditure of money, the General Government can greatly increase the value of the public domain. *It has never made such a donation without being fully repaid.* The principle of *granting alternate sections, and selling those reserved at double the ordinary price*, has been found by experience, to be *most salutary*. By reason of the improvements made with such grants, large tracts of land that had long lain waste have been brought into market and found a ready sale; the surrounding country has been peopled; the revenue has been augmented by the increased consumption of foreign merchandise; and the State in which the improvements have been thus made, and not unfrequently, the adjacent States have been largely benefitted. Without these donations and consequent improvements, some of the finest portions of the new States would have continued a wilderness; lands that had been for fifteen or twenty years in the market might have remained as much longer unsold, and thus the prosperity and advancement of the whole country greatly retarded. The loss to the Government would have been serious, without any corresponding benefit. The true policy is, to bring the lands into market, and, by all legitimate means, dispose of them as speedily as possible: justice to those who have been induced to settle in the new States and Territories, and the interests of the government alike demand it. The strongest political and economical considerations, therefore, dictate this course."

In a debate which took place in the United States Senate, on the 7th inst., when the disposition of the public domain was undergoing discussion, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, remarked: "I admit that these donations and grants of public lands may add to the wealth of the Government, and may bestow a benefit upon the particular sections or local portion of the country through which they run." Here, Mr. Butler, though not in favor of the particular grant under consideration, admitted that the system of granting the public lands in aid of internal improvements. *added to the wealth of the Government.* In other words, that the Government as well as the States in which the lands lie is benefitted by the system. We refer the reader also, to the speech of Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, published above, as additional authority on the question, and authority which our whig friends at any rate ought to respect.

The foregoing authorities, therefore, confirm the view which we presented last week. They show clearly that our present land system, while greatly benefitting the new States, works no injury or loss to the General Government, and, therefore, no injury or loss to the old States. What, therefore, becomes of all that we have heard about "squandering" the public lands? It is a very strange kind of squandering which increases the public revenue. We think it is of the kind spoken of in scripture: "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth." As a strong practical commentary on the system of donating alternate sections in aid of railways, we instance the recent grant of that character by the State of Texas, in aid of the Pacific Railroad. This grant was, we believe, twenty-five sections to the mile, or more than *twice* the quantity usually donated to the General Government.

Under the irresistible array of facts and arguments which have been brought to bear in support of the existing policy in regard to the public domain, what have we heard in reply? Mere repinings at the growth and prosperity of the new States. The advocates of distribution tell us that the public lands are being wasted upon the new States. We show that what they call a waste is the most economical disposition of them. They tell of splendid railroads, built in the new States from the proceeds of lands donated in aid of them—of the rapid increase of wealth, and the rapid appreciation of property in consequence. They dolefully whine over the poverty and the backwardness of the old States, and cry to the General Government for a slice of the public domain to build railroads at home. Suppose that the General Government should grant North Carolina a portion of the public lands, would the latter be able to pay the donor by any *corresponding benefit?* Would she be able to enhance the value of any reservations the Government might make by building railroads near them? Certainly not. For the lands would not lie within the jurisdiction. A grant to her, therefore, would be a *simple gratuity*, without any corresponding advantage to the General Government, and could not be justified upon the grounds of economy. Here is the point which whig journals carefully conceal from their readers. They endeavor to produce the impression that a grant to one of the old States would be precisely the same in effect as a grant to a land State, whereas there is a widely marked difference. As to the complaints about the prosperity of the new States which we so often hear, they are, to say the least, in very bad taste. In the name of all that is noble and generous and liberal, we say if the General Government can benefit the new States without injury to itself, *let the benefit be conferred.* We care not how great it may be—the greater the better. The new States are a part of our country. Our fellow citizens and our kindred inhabit them. Far be it from us to cherish that miserable "dog in the manger" policy which would neither build their railroads, nor give them the lands for that purpose, when we could do it without any loss to ourselves. It is a mistake to talk about backwardness of the old States. *They are not backward.* Look at Georgia, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, even Virginia. Do they bear the marks of backwardness! True, our own State has been liable to this charge, but she is not much more so than Arkansas, which is a new State, and has had the benefit of our land policy. Our situation has been an unfortunate one for commerce, and we have been slow to improve our natural advantages. This is the secret of *our* backwardness. This state of things, however, is passing away, and we hope ere long to see North Carolina in the front rank of Southern States, and that too through her own inherent capabilities and energies, and without the aid of gratuities from the General Government.

Fayetteville Caro.

British Doctrine of Citizenship. In the Vice Chancellor's Court, England, Sir John Stewart recently decided that an infant, born in New York, whose mother was an American, and her father a naturalized citizen of the United States, born in England, is a subject of the Crown of England! Naturalization, although it conferred the right of an American citizen upon the father, did not absolve him from his duties, or deprive him "of his rights as a British subject." This is carrying the arrogant and absurd English doctrine of citizenship and allegiance to a most ridiculous extreme. Such a doctrine would make British subjects of every native born American of British extraction, for if it is applicable to one generation born here, it is applicable to all succeeding generations. Those, therefore, who have been priding themselves on being true blue "natives," will be amused to hear, that by this decision they are subjects of Great Britain, and nothing but "foreigners" after all.

Compromise. The error that most people commit is, that they allow themselves gradually to fall into a set way of thinking and acting, and require everybody to conform to it. Living in the world is like elbowing and jostling in a crowded thoroughfare. We must yield and give way, and look to others as well as to ourselves, to get along smoothly and comfortably. Concession is conciliating, exaction is repulsive. And the good understanding we maintain with our best friends is generally nothing more than a compromise of differences, or a temporary cessation of hostilities. The sword is first drawn, and the treaty and amnesty come afterwards. A light and volatile heart is wrongly preferred to a staid and sober mind. The ice-house has its use and luxuries; the conservatory its graces and adornments, and both are commendable on proper occasions.

A Modest Opinion. Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose a prominent "strong minded" woman, in one of her recent speeches, thus expressed her opinion in reference to the Bible and its authors:

I have charity and forbearance for the writers of the Bible. Had they had loftier conceptions, juster ideas, kinder feeling, and a more accurate knowledge of nature in general, and human nature in particular, they would have written quite a different Bible. As it is, it seems to me to be a concoction of incongruities, absurdities, and falsehoods almost impossible to conceive.

For the Standard.

Hospital for Wilmington—Hospital Fund of the Government—Comparative Expenditure for the West and Atlantic Seaboard—Commerce of Wilmington—Seamen's Friend Society.

Mr. Editor:—I stated in my Report our need of more funds, not only for the establishment of a Home and Bethel, but because we should be under the necessity of providing for a large proportion of all the Seamen connected with the commerce of Wilmington. This will be obvious from the following facts: 1. We have no Hospital at all for the Port of Wilmington. 2. If we had a Hospital, but a small portion of our seamen are entitled to hospital relief. 3. There is no probability that we shall obtain a Hospital soon, and until we do, seamen entitled to hospital relief must go to the Home of the Society, or to houses of a low character. There is a general impression abroad that we have a Hospital, and therefore we would state that there is not one more convenient than Charleston, S. C., or Norfolk, Va. There is a Hospital in a distant part of North Carolina, but not accessible to our seamen. There never have been, and probably never will be a sailor sent there from Wilmington. It was designed for the commerce of Newberne, Washington, and other commercial towns in the Eastern part of the State, but is so inconveniently located as not to be of much benefit to them. And our position is such that it is more convenient for us, and better in the opinion of the Government, to be in a state of vassalage to South Carolina or Virginia. But do we need a hospital? Are we entitled to it? Have proper efforts been made to secure it? And why are we destitute of it? Before answering these questions it is important to make a brief statement as to the general hospital fund of the Government, the expenditures for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, number and cost of hospitals, &c. We derive our information from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1852-'3.

The receipts commenced in 1852, and there was paid that year $109,954 56. The amount paid for the year ending 30th June, 1852, $132,573 55. The whole amount collected from Seamen $3,219,506 44. Amount expended for Hospitals $929,310 20. Amount received for an old Hospital $12,875. Balance as cost of Hospitals $916,444 20. Payments from the Treasury for the relief of seamen to the 30th June, 1852, $3,891,229 59. Deduct for cost of Hospitals which are the permanent property of the Government, and it will leave an unexpended balance in the Treasury, or the Seamen's Savings Bank of the United States of 234,721 15. The balance reported is $307,638 78. This, however, must include an appropriation from Congress. Of the amount expended to establish Hospitals, there has been received for the sea-board of the Atlantic, from Key West to Maine, $108,035; for Mobile $49,830; for New Orleans $134,696, and for San Francisco $180,000 00, but for Hospitals for the so called *seamen* employed in navigating the Western Rivers and Lakes the enormous and unequal sum of $456,753 20. The amount for Hospitals at Napoleon, Paducah and Chicago alone is $133,587 00, while Charleston, Key West, Norfolk and Ocracoke have received only $76,835. We would also state that the Hospital for Ocracoke, N. C. was secured in 1842, at the time that Hospitals were obtained for Cleaveland, Pittsburg, Louisville, Paducah, St. Louis, Napoleon and Natchez, which cost the sum of $331,445 00. It was under these circumstances that the sum of $10,000, the first and last appropriation since the organization of the Government, was log-rolled out of the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of the sea-grave-yard of our storm beaten coast, and $15,000 for Mobile, thus making $25,000 that year for the whole seaboard of America. These statistics are from the "statement of the amount of marine hospital money collected annually from seamen under the act of July 16, 1798, and of the appropriations by Congress for Marine Hospitals," &c., commencing in 1830, and ending 1st July, 1852.

There are States that have established Hospitals in some of their principal sea ports, and in others, suitable accommodations have been provided through private munificence, and aid from the municipal authorities, and arrangements are frequently made by the Government with these institutions to take care of sick seamen. Such arrangements exist at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other points. This will account for there being no U. S. Marine hospitals at some of the large seaports of the country. But we have neither a Hospital, Pest house, Town, State or Charitable Institution for seamen, nor even a respectable boarding house where such an arrangement can be made at the present rates of compensation allowed by the Government.

To appreciate the character of our claim for a hospital it is necessary also to consider the commerce of Wilmington. We can only select a few of the leading articles. Our extracts are from the Journal. There were exported for the year ending, 31st December, 1853; 115,174 barrels Spirits Turpentine; 73,282 do. Crude Turpentine; 380,459 do Rosin; 26,130 do. Tar; 7,823 do. Pitch; 483 do. Rosin Oil; 1,115,798 feet P. P. Timber; 38,157,950 feet P. P. Lumber; 69,811 bushels Pea Nuts; 7,515 bales Cotton; 1,976½ casks Rice; 102,917 bushels Rough Rice.

"Three articles alone amount to near four millions of dollars." From this estimate the aggregate amount cannot be much less than five millions. The duties on imports from the 1st January, 1850 to 1st January, 1853 are $205,065,65. Wilmington is not only much the largest sea port in N. C., but in point of trade inferior to but few on the Southern coast. There are only four ports South of the Delaware, that have as large a number of vessels connected with Foreign commerce. The number of vessels, and American tonnage in Foreign trade being greater than from Savannah, nearly equal to both Norfolk and Richmond, and exceeding that of all the other Commercial ports of North Carolina.

I shall give, hereafter, extracts from Official Reports to establish these statements.

WM. I. LANGDON, Agent.

Mr. Henry Pierce. Among all the charges that have been brought by a reckless and unscrupulous opposition against the present administration, that of nepotism, or favoritism to relations, cannot certainly be preferred, as will be apparent from the following incident:

One day last week, says the Boston Times, a number of worthy and substantial farmers and drovers who had been attending the Cambridge Cattle Market, congregated in the temporary depot at Porter's Station, and the conversation turned on politics. Some of the assembly were either Whigs or Free-soilers, and the way the Nebraska Bill, the President, Judge Douglas, etc., were handled was a caution to the friends of non-intervention. Presently, a sturdy-looking farmer with a clear pair of eyes and an honest face, put a question to the most violent of the declaimers—an out-and-out Abolitionist—which immediately attracted the attention of the whole company to himself. The conversation then proceeded, but had not progressed very far before the sophistries of the Abolitionist were exposed and refuted by the plain common sense arguments of the farmer. This was acknowledged on all sides, except, of course, by his opponent; and, satisfied with his victory, the farmer modestly retired from the place, leaving the company at liberty to scan his arguments and guess about himself at their leisure. "He talked like a book," said one. "Yes—I hardly thought he was so well posted up," said another. "He looked rough, but talked like a lawyer," observed a third. "But who is he?" was the question now generally put. At this moment, Murray, the depot master, who had been quietly listening to their speculations, stepped forward, and in his quiet and peculiar way, said: "Gentlemen, that is Mr. Henry Pierce, of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire—*brother of the President of the United States.*"

And that was true. We learn that Mr. Pierce regularly attends the Cambridge Cattle Market every week, with some of the products of his fine farm in New Hampshire, and is everywhere esteemed as an honest, high-minded, intelligent and patriotic American citizen. What an interesting spectacle does this present! Here was the brother of the Chief Magistrate of one of the greatest nations on the face of the globe—a person qualified to fill many responsible posts, yielding handsome pecuniary emoluments—pursuing the hard and humble but ennobling calling of an American farmer, while a word from his brother in office could place him where his purse might be easily and lawfully gorged with the glittering cash of the public treasury. This is one among the many instances of the single heartedness and unselfishness of the present President of the United States—Franklin Pierce!

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WIL[illegible]

At a meeting of a portion of the Democracy of the County of Wilkes, in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, the 22d ult., on motion of J. B. Gordon, Col. Leland Martin was called to the chair, and Capt. A. L. Hackett requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman, in a few remarks explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of J. B. Gordon, the Chairman appointed a committee of three to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting; in accordance with which motion the Chair appointed Maj. Little Hickerson, J. B. Gordon and Dr. R. F. Hackett, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a Democratic Convention at Raleigh on the 19th April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That, having full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of a Convention composed of delegates from all parts of the State, we do hereby pledge our support to the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent the County of Wilkes in the State Convention at Raleigh.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the present incumbent, the Hon. D. S. Reid, for his efforts to bring back the government of the State to plain republican principles, and for the noble manner in which he has upheld the rights of the State and of the people; and the eminent success of his Administration proves the soundness of the policy of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we deplore the fate with which the principle of Free Suffrage met in our last Legislature, and although a few Democrats proved recreant to the principles upon which they were elected, yet we hold the Whig party responsible for the defeat of that just and popular measure, demanded by the almost unanimous voice of the people of the State.

Resolved, That we believe in a liberal and economical system of internal improvements by the State, but we are opposed to any speculative expenditure of the public money, that would jeopardize the fair credit of our State.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of our present worthy Chief Magistrate, Franklin Pierce, and the men whom he has called around him to preside over the different branches of the Government; and the firm republican stand taken by the Administration with regard to our foreign policy justly deserves the approbation of the whole country.

Resolved, That the Whig party, in its puerile and contemptible attacks upon the Administration, only shows its desperate and hopeless condition, "like a drowning man catching at straws."

The chairman, in accordance with the third resolution appointed the following delegates to represent this County in the State Convention, viz: Maj. L. Hickerson, Dr. R. F. Hackett, J. Gwyn, Willis Childers, H. M. Stokes, Capt. John Holloway, Griffin Summerlin, Siler Brewer, Jesse Vannoy, Joel Watters, Maj. M. S. Stokes, J. B. Gordon, Peter Layner, W. C. Emmit, John Cook, James W. Hackett, Jas. Taylor, Capt Ambrose Johnston, John A. Parks, Col. F. B. Parks.

On motion of J. B. Gordon the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list.

On motion of Dr. R. F. Hackett it was resolved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Raleigh Standard for publication, with a request that the other Democratic papers of the State copy them.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

LELAND MARTIN, *Chr'n.*

A. L. Hackett, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JACKSON.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Jackson county, held at Webster on Thursday the 21st March, on motion, J. B. Allison, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. R. Dills appointed Secretary. Dr. R. V. Welch introduced and read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a Convention of the Democratic party of this State in the city of Raleigh on the 19th April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor, and that the Chairman of this meeting is instructed to appoint ten delegates to represent the Democracy of Jackson county in said Convention.

Resolved, That we will cordially support the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That we endorse and support the platform of principles laid down by the National Democratic Convention held at Baltimore in 1852.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles of the last State Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That we regard Free Suffrage as a great popular privilege which ought no longer to be withheld from the freemen of this State, and that we insist upon its incorporation into the Constitution by Legislative enactment.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an extension of the Central Railroad East and West, and we recommend this great and vitally interesting scheme to the impartial and calm consideration of our political brethren throughout the State.

Resolved, That the Administration of Franklin Pierce has justified our confidence in his patriotism, honesty and ability as a Statesman, and that we are satisfied from his conduct that the rights and interests of the South can find no safer or more zealous protector and defender than the President of our choice.

Resolved, That in event none of the delegates appointed by the Chair should attend the Convention at Raleigh, we hereby authorise W. W. Holden, Esq., of Raleigh, and Robt. P. Dick, of the county of Guilford, to represent the Democracy of this county in said Convention.

Under the 1st Resolution the Chair appointed the following delegates, viz: W. Latham, J. R. Dills, R. V. Welch, W. H. Thomas, Dr. R. A. Edmondston, Peter King, W. C. Love, Edward Hooper, Elias Brindle, R. V. Hooper.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Asheville *News*, with the request that the Standard copy.

The meeting was addressed at some length by Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe; when, at the request of Col. John Baxter, a prominent member of the *Whig* party, the meeting adjourned to the open air, and the discussion was continued at considerable length, Mr. Baxter replying to Mr. Erwin. It is sufficient to say, Mr. Erwin fully sustained himself as one of the best debaters of the day, and Col. Baxter will long remember the merciless skinning he received on the occasion.

JOHN B. ALLISON, *Chm'n.*

J. R. Dills, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CHATHAM.

A large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Chatham, was held at the Court House in Pittsborough, on Tuesday of February Court. On motion of Dr. J.A. Hanks, James Reeves, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thomas Long requested to act as Secretary.

Whereupon the following resolutions were introduced by Sydney Smith, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition of our political friends of holding a Democratic Convention in the City of Raleigh on the 19th April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor for the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we will give to the nominee of said Convention our hearty and undivided support.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint thirty-eight delegates to represent the County of Chatham in said Convention.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the republican principles, political integrity and eminent ability of the present President of the United States. That the measures of his administration have fully met the expectations of that great popular majority who elevated him to power.

Resolved, That his Excellency, David S. Reid, by a wise, cautious and prudent administration of the affairs of our State government, has merited the gratitude of our people.

The meeting was then addressed in able and eloquent speeches by Sydney Smith of Chatham, E. G. Haywood of Wake, Neil McKay of Cumberland, and Andrew Jackson Stedman of Stokes; each of these gentlemen was called upon by their friends—were often cheered throughout their several speeches, and closed amidst the general plaudits of the meeting.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, the Chairman appointed the following names as delegates from Chatham, viz: Rob't E. Reeves, W. G. Harris, [illegible] Watt, Thomas Ragland, Giles Fearrington, [illegible] Hanks, [illegible] Eubanks, E. A. Poe, [illegible] Smith, Jesse Mann, [illegible] D. Headen, S. [illegible] Cotten, Isaiah Williams, Dr. Rob't [illegible] Hackney, Dr. Ed. Ward, Thomas B. Long, Ambrose Eubanks, Rob't Marsh, jr., Hamilton Long, Dr. Buchander, John Farish, Seth Jones, Alsten Jones, George Thompson, R. C. Cotten, jr., Rob't Alston, Junius Alston, Dr. Brown, Hezekiah Dorseth, Marmaduke Williams, A. Rencher, J. R. Marsh, Oliver McMoth, Richard Paschal, John W. Hatch, Joseph Thompson, David Murden, James Reeves, J. J. Jackson.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion of John Hackney,

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be furnished the Raleigh Standard with a request for publication.

On motion of R. E. Reeves, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES REEVES, *Chm'n.*

Thos. B. Long, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BLADEN.

At a meeting held on the 25th March, A. D. 1854, in the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 19th of April, to nominate a candidate for Governor; and also to nominate competent gentlemen to represent this District and County in the Senate and House of Commons of the next Legislature, on motion, L. D. Cain was called to the Chair, and D. C. Shaw requested to act as Secretary; when, after a brief explanation of the objects of the meeing by the Chairman, it was moved that a committee of five oe appointed to offer suggestions for the action of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose committee: Dr. McDonald, A. S. Kemp, D. B. Melvin, T. S. Lewis and J. G. Sutton, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

1st. As Democrats, we cherish with unabated confidence the principles of the party, and pledge our best efforts to preserve them pure and uncontaminated.

2d. That we believe a strict construction of the Constitution essential to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and the maintenance of our liberties.

3d. That the public lands should be held and managed by the General Government for the benefit of the States, and that we are opposed to any distribution of them or their proceeds among the States, other than such as ought to be adopted by a prudent proprietor.

4th. That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue and opposed to a tariff for protection, and that we are in favor of making the tariff taxes of the people as light as the wants of the General Government, economically administered, will admit.

5th. That we approve of the bill now before Congress for the establishment of the Territory of Nebraska-Kansas, and particularly that portion which declares void and inoperative the legislation of 1820.

6th. That President Pierce, in his administration of the Government, has justified the confidence reposed in him by the American people, and the position taken by him in favor of the Territorial Bills furnished renewed evidence of his devotion to the Constitution and to the equal rights of all the States.

7th. That we approve of holding a State Convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 19th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, and that the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to represent Bladen county in said Convention.

8th. That Gov. D. S. Reid, for his able and patriotic administration of our State Government, as well as his untiring advocacy of the great principle of Free Suffrage, is entitled to our lasting gratitude, and in retiring from office, he will have our best wishes for his future prosperity.

9th. That we are in favor of amending the Constitution of North Carolina so as to allow all citizens qualified to vote for members of the House to vote for members of the Senate also, by Legislative enactment, sanctioned by the popular vote—the mode pointed out by the Constitution.

10th. That whilst we recognize the claims of the many distinguished Democrats whose names have been offered to the party in connection with the office of Governor, we will abide the decision of the Convention, and pledge ourselves to give to its nominee, whosoever he may be, our zealous and hearty support.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz: H. H. Robeson, J. McDowell, G. M. White, Dr. McDonald, J. S. Willis, J. T. Council, J. Lyon, B. Robeson, C. T. Davis, R. S. Sikes, D. R. Cain, A. Martin, J. N. McColl, D. B. Melvin, Nathan Jones, Wm. Melvin, W. A. Melvin, Jas. Hall, T. S. Lewis, Jas. McDuffee, R. W. Johnson, J. W. Andrews, J. Allen, J. K. Mulford, T. J. Russ, P. Pridgen, Wm. Evans, K. K. Council, H. B. Jones, T. S. D. McDowell, R. Council, D. B. Gilespie, A. S. Kemp, J. H. Clarke, J. R. Kemp, Sam'l Savage, Jas. Clarke, W. D. McNeill, E. Pierce, Wm. Shipman, S. Wooten, T. M. Kelly, C. Monroe, H. Pate, J. Robeson, W. T. Jessup and R. W. Tatom.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

It was likewise moved that T. S. D. McDowell be nominated as a candidate to represent this District in the Senate, and G. M. White in the Commons, for Bladen county.

Upon motion of R. W. Tatom, it is requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, Wilmington, N. C., and Carolinian copy.

The meeting then adjourned.

L. D. CAIN, *Chm'n.*

D. C. Shaw, *Secretary.*

Guano. The best way to apply guano to any crop, we repeat for the seventh time, is to sow it broad cast, after breaking all the lumps, without any mixture, and plow it in, at the rate of 200 to 500 lbs., per acre. Each 100 lbs. will cost about $3 on the land, and add five to ten bushels of grain to the product. If you caunot plow it in, mix it well with the soil by harrowing. If you plow a deep furrow for your row of corn and sow the guano in the bottom and cover it five or six inches by another furrow, it will do well. Take care that you never let it come in contact with seed or plant.

When corn is growing, you may plow in guano by the side of the rows. You may sow it upon growing wheat, and harrow it into good advantage. You may sow it upon grass and gain two dollars worth of hay for every one spent. Both on wheat and grass, and in all cases when used as a top dressing, mix half a bushel of plaster with each cwt., or make a compost with swamp mauck, charcoal, fine clay or loam. Use 200 pounds of Peruvian Guano to the acre, and you will find it equivalent to fair dressing of stable manure.

Never mix lime or ashss with guano—never wet it before using—keep it dry, and it never loses strength. It produces the best effect upon poor sandy land, but is good for any soil in need of manuring.

It is very valuable for garden vegetables, giving them great size and good flavor and producing no weeds. It is excellent for any lady's flower garden, but she must use it as sparingly as our old aunt used to be of her tea, when she made it for hired men, and us boys; and if they are careful never to make it any stronger it will not kill her plants. A pinch the size of the same good old lady's pinch of Scotch snuff, dissolved in a tumbler of water and used on a posted plant, will make it start into life like a May shower.

Guano is sold in bags of 130 to 150 pounds each.

N. Y. Tribune.

Monthly Mail to Australia. Postmaster General Campbell has arranged with the "Australia Pioneer Line of Monthly Packets" to convey the mail between New York and Australia by sailing ships monthly in each direction, and the first mail under this arrangement will be despatched from New York on the 25th of April. The single rate for postage for letters is *five* cents; for pamphlets and magazines, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and for newspapers, two cents each, *pre-payment required.* The incoming mails, as the United States postage thereon cannot be pre-paid, will be treated as ordinary private ship mails.

A first class surgeon knows no more about kindness than a short horned Durham knows about the Psalms of David.

[illegible] THE NEXT OF KIN AND THE DISTRIBUTEES OF EDWARD HERNDON, LATE OF CAMPBELL CO., Va.—Said Edward Herndon died in the year 1845, without issue, and by his will, after certain specific bequests, he directed that the balance of his estate should be equally divided between his sisters, Sarah Samuels, Elizabeth Baker, Catharine Durham, Mary Herndon and his brother, Reuben Herndon. This will was duly probated in Campbell County Court, and T. W. Robertson qualified as Executor.

A suit has been instituted in the Circuit Court of Campbell county, by John T. Irving and wife against the Ex'or and legatees of said Edward Herndon for a settlement and division of said estate. And it appearing from the Com'rs report in that cause, that all of the residuary legatees died in the life-time of the testator, it is contended that said residuary legacy has lapsed, and is to be divided equally among the distributees of said Edward Herndon. And the undersigned has been ordered by said Court to advertise for said distributees to appear and make themselves parties to said suit. Said residuary estate is worth $4000 to $5000.

The following were the brothers and sisters of said Edward Herndon, Benj. Herndon, James Herndon, John Herndon, Reuben Herndon, Mary Herndon, Sarah Samuels, Elizabeth Baker and Catharine Durham.

The parties interested will please state under which brother or sister of the testator they claim; the names and residence of all the children of said brother or sister, and in the case of the death of any child, the name of the widow or husband, as the case may be, and children of the same. And as far as practicable will furnish the evidence of their relationship to said descendant.

CHARLES R. SLAUGHTER,
Lynchburg, Va.
February 24th, 1854. 1011—w6w.

SPRING STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, &c.—T-ERS, ETC., ETC.—The Subscriber is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of articles in his line, embracing every variety of grade worn by Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Servants, comprising the largest assortment perhaps ever brought to this market. Among them are lots of new styles designated as "Eureka," "Talmas," elegant styles; children's Ankle Ties, a great and handsome variety, besides a large quantity of the most fashionable and tasty articles; quite to numerous to mention.

A lot of the finest English and French Kid Slippers—very superior.

He has also received a choice stock of manufacturing materials, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to the trade; and which will be made up for his customers, in the best style; having superior workmen in his employ for that purpose.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received, he hopes, by accommodating sales and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuation of the same.

HENRY PORTER,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, March, 28, 1854. 1015—w6w.

SPRING FASHIONS!

J. BIGGS & CO., ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS, consisting in part of the best French and English Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most approved style, and a good fit warranted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Black, Blue and Brown frock and dress cloth coats.
White and Brown Linen and Drill coats and pants.
White and Fancy Marseilles Vests.
Silk and Satin do.
In fact every article usually found in a Clothing Establishment.

A lot of fine HATS just received, made by Oakford of Philadelphia; also, a lot from Lightfoot & Co., Philadelphia.

Our stock will be replenished every week by the Sen. partner, who resides North. J. J. BIGGS & CO.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—w4w.

N. B.—Our terms are cash, or six months' time to punctual customers. By this arrangement we assure the public we can sell as cheap as any house in the State.
J. J. B. & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally.
W.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

GEN. DOCKERY AND FREE SUFFRAGE.

We learn from friends who heard Gen. Dockery at Smithfield, that he claimed the credit of having given the "*first long, big, and heavy lick for Free Suffrage in the State Convention of* 1835, *when he voted to give the election of Governor to the people.*" That is what Gen. Dockery calls Free Suffrage!—and this is the style in which he is attempting to deceive and mislead the people.

The truth is, we believe, Mr. Macon was the only member of the Convention of 1835 who spoke at all on the subject of Free Suffrage. That body was limited, and Free Suffrage was not among the objects to effect which it was called. Gen. Dockery made some remarks and a motion in that Convention; but he said nothing in favor of Free Suffrage. Why was he silent? One of the originators of the measure, as *he* claims, *how does it happen that his voice was never publicly raised for it before his Smithfield speech?*

But what will our readers—what will honest men of all parties think, when we inform them that on the motion in the Convention of 1835, to extend to the people the right to vote for Governor, GEN. DOCKERY DID NOT VOTE AT ALL! Page 340 of the Debates of the Convention will show that the Convention passed by a vote of 74 to 44 the present provision in the Constitution extending this privilege to the people; and the yeas and nays, there recorded, will show that Gen. Dockery DODGED THE QUESTION!—did not vote at all; and yet he declared, as we understand, in his speech at Smithfield, that he gave Free Suffrage its "first long, big, and heavy lick" in that Convention, "when he voted to give the election of Governor to the people"! What explanation has the gentleman to offer? What can his partizans say for him? We call upon them to look to the record, and tell the people the truth about the matter.

☞ We learn that Gen. Dockery stated, in substance, during the last Presidential campaign, that the position of Mr. Clingman in relation to Gen. Scott was so doubtful that no one in Washington knew what it was. The inference to be drawn from this statement, if that was not its object, was that Mr. Clingman was awaiting the election of members of Assembly before he decided on his course. We learn this declaration of Gen. Dockery was repeated to Mr. Clingman by Todd R. Caldwell, Esq., whereupon he, Mr. Clingman, pronounced it false, and authorized Mr. Caldwell so to inform Gen. Dockery. Why has not Gen. Dockery made good or withdrawn the charge?

The fact is the position of Mr. Clingman was well known, he having, very soon after the nomination of Gen. Scott, proposed to Mr. Outlaw and Mr. Caldwell to join him in making public, over their own names, their opposition to Gen. Scott.

Gen. Dockery has been and is most hostile to Mr. Clingman, and would lose no opportunity that might present itself, if elected Governor, to injure politically that distinguished and gallant advocate of State rights. Nor is this a matter for surprise, for Gen. Dockery's federal consolidation notions are so inveterate and fixed that he can see nothing commendable in those statesmen who stand forward for Southern rights.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, without transacting any business of importance, went into Executive session on the Gadsden Treaty.

The House, on the same day, passed the bill modifying the Postoffice system.

The President was requested to furnish an correspondence not heretofore given relative to the Kosta affair and the seizure of the Black Warrior by the Cuban authorities.

The House refused to suspend the rules to entertain a Resolution providing for opening negotiations with Great Britian for the annexation of Canada and Nova Scotia to the United States.

The Senate, on Tuesday, after transacting some unimportant business, spent the remainder of the day in executive session.

The House spent some time in Committee of the Whole on the civil and diplomatic bill. The Nebraska bill was then discussed till the hour of adjournment.

☞ Gen. Dockery, we learn, was silent in his Smithfield speech on the Nebraska question. Why was this? Is he opposed to the bill? Is he so wedded to his allies in the free States—such as Truman Smith and William H. Seward—that he could not say a word for such men as George E. Badger and John Kerr, who have avowed themselves for the measure? Where is the federal candidate for Governor on this question? Is he with his own section and for the equal rights of the States, or for such a course as will result in perpetuating geographical distinctions? Answer, Gen. Dockery—are you with Messrs. Badger and Kerr, or are you against them?

THE TURPENTINE BNSINESS. This business, we learn, is being prosecuted with much success in Wake County. In the neighborhood of Holly Springs, for instance, there are three distilleries, all making good profits. The population and resources of Wake are rapidly increasing; business of all kinds is paying well. We trust, however, that our farming friends will not forget corn, wheat and oats while they are making cotton and getting out turpentine. The prospect is, with the improvements going forward in our midst, and the large demand for provisions for hands, that breadstuffs and bacon will continue to command good prices.

"FREE HOMES FOR FREE MEN." This is the heading of an article in the "Citizen," John Mitchel's paper, which we find in the Washington Union. "Free homes for free men" are indeed to be had in America, but industry must acquire them. We concur with Mr. Disney, in his able Report, when he says "industry has the price of the public lands within its reach."

The Homestead Bill, it appears to us, is sufficiently strong in the Senate without the aid which the Washington Union is extending to it.

COL. PHILO WHITE. On the 27th of December last, Col. Philo White, formerly of this State, presented his credentials as Charge D'Affaires to the Republic of Ecuador, South America, to the Government at Quito. In presenting his credentials Col. White spoke with much feeling and propriety, and was appropriately responded to by Marcus Espinal, the Minister of Foreign Relations.

CONNECTICUT. The elections in Connecticut, it is stated, have resulted in favor of the Whigs and their isms. The Democracy, in addition to a variety of isms, had to contend against opposition to the Nebraska bill. But their defeat, occupying as they do such sound and national ground, is only temporary.

GEN. DOCKERY—PUBLIC [illegible]

We learn that the federal [illegible] Governor elect in his speech in Smithfield [illegible] the present and prospective indebtedness of this State, on account of Internal Improvements might be set down at ten millions of dollars; that there were but three ways of discharging this debt—first, by the profits of the works themselves, which could not be relied on—secondly, by the Democratic policy, as he termed it, of enormously heavy direct taxes on the people—and thirdly, by the easy Whig method, as he declared, of the public lands or their proceeds. He also dwelt with emphasis upon the grant of public lands to the Illinois Railroad Company, and held the Democrats responsible for the measure, though he well knew, and deliberately omitted to state, that a Whig President, Mr. Fillmore, signed the bill. Yes, fellow-citizens, said he in substance, the President of that Road went to England, and on the credit of these lands he borrowed money from the Lords, and the Earls, and the "*Markises*," and the Road was built by the aid of English lordlings; while you in North Carolina are denied your share in these lands, are oppressed by heavy taxes, and are hardly able to buy "*gwanny*" to put on your poor land. By the way, the General has a very independent way of pronouncing the word guano. We think in his case, about the first Thursday in August, the pronunciation will be—*gone-oh!* We have no doubt, however, that he would like to have it—*gain-oh!*

But seriously, was there ever such demagogueism before in North Carolina? Does not Gen. Dockery remember—and remembering, why did he not honestly state—that his party promised to divide the proceeds of the lands in 1840, and that after getting into power they not only violated their pledges, but actually added to the burdens of the people in the way of tariff-taxes? And does he not know that there is *no* prospect, at present, of a distribution of the lands or their proceeds? And such being the case, does he not perceive, as the public must, that his declamation about the State debt and enormous taxes, *is calculated to injure the cause of Internal Improvements?* We call upon the friends of Internal Improvements, and especially the people of Western North Carolina, to note this fact. Gen. Dockery, in order to advance party purposes, and to promote his own election, is engaged in a course of public declamation which is calculated, if not intended, *to check and chill the ardor of the friends of improvements;* and that too in a section of the State where this cause, which men of all parties have so much at heart, is just beginning to take deep root and to offer promise of the best results. Will he talk thus in Western Counties? Will he say to the patriotic and independent men of the mountains, you can have improvements if you will adopt the policy at the hazard of enormous taxes, but you can have them for nothing if you will *beg* the General Government for the means? Will he? Away with such croaking, such demagogueism, such dependence upon federal power as this!

It deserves also to be mentioned in this connection, that Gen. Dockery was silent, at Smithfield, on the subject of extending the North Carolina Railroad, east and west.

REV. DR. BAIRD'S LECTURE. On Tuesday evening Dr. Baird delivered a lecture in the Presbyterian Church of this City, on the state of Europe, upon which subject a long residence in Europe has made him fully competent to speak. He divided the inhabitants of Europe into three distinct races, "Celtic, Tuetonic and Sclavonic," each one distinguished from the other by a marked diversity of language and religion; he described the different forms of government which prevail, from the miniature sister Republic of St. Marino to the colossal Empires of England and Russia; he alluded to the picturesque customs which have prevailed for centuries, and points out the different classes of society on the continent of Europe. Having thus made his audience acquainted with the principal nations, he proceeded to describe their Rulers, and gave from his own personal observation a graphic description of the personal appearance, habits and characters of those potentates who now sway the destinies of millions of their fellow men. The Rev. gentleman related some interesting anecdotes, which shew these European Kings in a more favorable light than we republicans are accustomed to view them. Dr. Baird concluded his interesting and instructive discourse by announcing his intention, on returning from Chapel Hill, to deliver two lectures, on Monday and Tuesday, in which he will describe the present state of Russia and Turkey—the proceeds to be given for the support of Foreign Missions.

WAYNE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. At the meeting of the Society, held on the 25th ult., Col. John C. Slocumb delivered an appropriate address, which was listened to with much pleasure and deep attention by every person present, and a request made for a copy for publication.

After balloting for and receiving several members, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Wm. K. Lane, President; John C. Slocumb, first Vice President, John G. Elliott, second Vice President; John T. Kennedy, Recording Secretary; and Wm. Robinson, Corresponding Secretary.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH. Mr. Clingman spoke at much length and with great ability on Tuesday last, in favor of the Nebraska bill. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says he was listened to in profound silence, and his speech created a marked impression.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the valuable speech of Mr. Benjamin, in our columns today, and the able article from the Fayetteville Carolinian which follows it. Mr. Benjamin is a Whig.

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER. We have received the April number of this periodical, published in Montgomery, Ala., and printed by J. H. & T. F. Martin, formerly of this City. It appears to be a useful work of the kind.

☞ Prof. Emmons was in this City on Wednesday last. We learn he expects soon to visit the Counties of Person and Orange.

☞ The Wilmington Journal comes to us considerably eplarged. We wish the enterprising proprietors all success. Persons interested in the trade and business of Wilmington will find its reports of markets full and valuable.

☞ We learn that return tickets will be issued at Weldon to persons who may wish to attend the Democratic State Convention, for $4.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY. The Senate, on Tuesday last, passed the bill from the House authorizing the construction of six steam frigates, as recommended by Mr. Dobbin.

PETERSBURG TOBACCO INSPECTION. The Petersburg Intelligencer states that there have been inspected in that city from the 31st September to the 31st of March, 3,095 hogsheads tobacco. For the same period last year the inspection was 3,838 hogsheads—showing a loss for the half year just expired of 743 hogsheads. This is owing undoubtedly to the shortness of the crop of 1853.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

HOME LIFE IN GERMANY.—BY CHARLES BRACE.—"There are very many things we want to know about foreign countries, which we never do know from books. What people eat and what they drink, how they amuse themselves, what their habits are at home, what furniture they have, how their houses look, and above all, what the usual talk and tone of thought is, among the great middle classes of a country—these things are interesting, and are very hard to learn except from travellers themselves." According to his design, thus avowed in the preface, Mr. Brace seems to have avoided the usual line of travel and the sight-seeing of the ordinary tourist, and to have made his way into the interior of the country, of which he gives us some most interesting and graphic descriptions. To the German he says, his views will necessarily seem very superficial; but he tells simply and agreeably what he saw and heard during a two years sojourn in the different states of Germany, and this without any undue prominence of the *Ego*, or dragging unnecessarily before the public private individuals and their concerns.

While the book is principally taken up with the home life and domestic scenes which he witnessed, there is much valuable information, and he helps us understand that most puzzling of all confederations "The German Union." We recommend the account of the German Universities to the consideration of the instructors of youth in our country. And whether he has hit upon the right solution of the difference between their students and ours, in the deep interest they take in their studies and their appreciation of their intellectual advantages, we are not prepared to say; but it is well worth the attention of those who are so often pained by seeing their most earnest teachings received with careless indifference, and the whole course regarded as "a task, a punishment, and the sooner over the better."

We must be permitted to extract some pertinent remarks upon the subject of our *National Health*:—"We are an unhealthy race. No one can doubt it, who sees the old races of Europe. Our faces are thin, complexions sallow; dyspepsia and consumption are universal in a land, which in all physical comforts presents the greatest advantages for the preservation of health. Life may be as long on the average, but it is much less enjoyed. An American is as capable of strong muscular effort, and is as enduring as a European; but he does not get half the *pleasure* from his vigour. Indigestion and nervous diseases sour the life of half our people. These facts are notorious in Europe, and our sharp, worn American faces are known everywhere. * * * In accounting for this, too much weight, in my opinion, is laid to the effects of climate. I could not see in North Germany, in the autumn and winter, or in Hungary in the summer, that the differences in climate were very appreciable. There were the same sudden changes, the same extremes of heat and cold, and an atmosphere quite as remarkable for dryness as our own. The great and sufficient cause will be found to be in this very difference in respect to outdoor exercise and amusement.

We work too hard and play too little.

Our nervous and digestive systems cannot sustain such an intense action of brain, as the American life demands, without frequent pleasant muscular exercise. The people need out-door manly sports and healthy amusements. Those wearing formal city enjoyments, with late hours and unhealthy fare, and those most useless trips to crowded watering places, must be dropped for something German-like—something cheering, healthful, boyish—or we shall be a nation of dyspeptics.

Other causes for our sickliness can be found in our general habits—our diet—our excessive greed for money—the little heed we give to quiet family enjoyments. And if, in these respects, I shall be able to show how much vitally important to our future we have to learn from the Germans, I shall have written to good purpose.

As a practical conclusion, I would say to every man, who would deserve well of his country, play! play more—patronize, encourage play!"

We need not say that the book is very pleasing and agreeable, and we have no doubt will be very generally read. To be had at Pomeroy's.

ROBESON SUPERIOR COURT. This Court was in session last week, Judge Saunders presiding. On Wednesday, John Blake and Calvin McQueen were indicted for burglary, highway robbery and grand larceny. The case was removed from Richmond, and as there was no evidence to support the count for highway robbery, it was abandoned; but the trial proceeded on the charge of burglary and grand larceny. The principal witness for the State was an accomplice named Neill McKimmon, whose testimony being corroborated by that of numerous respectable citizens, the prisoners, after a trial of two days, were convicted.

On Friday, Shadrack Williams, free man of color, was tried and convicted of being concerned in the same robbery. The Court sentenced Blake and McQueen to receive thirty-nine lashes each, and enter into their own recognizance to appear at the two next terms of the Court and have the whipping repeated—the object being to make them leave the State.

Shadrack Williams was fined one thousand dollars; being unable to pay, he was hired out for five years.

Orra Carter, an unmarried woman, was found guilty of concealing the birth of her child, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

The Raleigh Register of the 29th ultimo, heads an article, "General Dockery and his Revilers," in which the Editor tries to produce the impression that the General is "abused and reviled" by the Democratic party. Not so Mr. Editor; and you know it, and you are only trying to produce the impression that it is so, in order to excite sympathy. Such stuff will have no weight upon an intelligent and enlightened people. The people know that the Whig party will resort to almost any scheme to carry their point. Our's is a righteous cause; the people of North Carolina are with us; and we expect to carry the State with ease at the coming Elections, for Governor and all without resorting to stratagem. Give us an open field and a fair fight and our victory is certain.

Halifax Republican.

The Convention hobby seems very likely to blow the Whig party sky-high. Besides beging regarded with distrust at the East, it has totally failed to secure the support or approbation of the west. The western Whigs scout the idea of a limited convention as an insult to them. They will, in preference vote for Democratic candidates for Governor and Legislature, pledged to go for equal suffrage by legislative enactment. The Greensborough Patriot (whig) frankly avows that it don't care for any convention, unless for the purpose of changing the basis of representation. The notion of a *limited* convention is simply an attempt to grasp the political advantages of the Convention hobby, yet evade all responsibility for its consequences. It will not do, however; the engineers are hoisted by their own petard, the confidence of both sections is lost, and deservedly so.

Wil. Journal.

GEN. DOCKERY. The Raleigh Register of the 30th ultimo, says: "the General is in excellent health and spirits." It is quite likely he will remain so until the Democrats bring out opposition to him. Then no doubt "a change will come over the spirit of his dream." He may retain his "health," but he will be low in "spirits," for he will then see plainly, that defeat is inevitable on his part.

Halifax Republican.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

STATE BONDS. We have neglected to state that $500,000 of the bonds of this State were sold by the Treasurer, Mr. Courts, in the city of Raleigh on the 20th ult. The whole amount that was bid was 2,500,000. The successful bids averaged about four and a quarter per cent. premium. The aggregate premiums resulting from the three several loans of $500,000 each amounts to about $60,000. This speaks well for the credit of the State.

We take occasion in this connection to do justice to Mr. Courts, who, we have every reason to believe, is a competent and faithful officer. Some time last year shortly after Mr. Courts had negotiated the second loan of $500,000, we copied an article from the "North State Whig," making some strictures in relation to the sale—charging, as well as recollect, that Mr. Courts had not guarded the interest of the State; but had sold the bonds for less than their market value. We clipped the article from the "Whig" without due consideration; and now that we are satisfied of its injustice we come forward to repair the injury so far as we can. It is due to the "Whig" that we should say that it withdrew the charge some time since.

Asheville Spectator.

THE DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT. A letter received by a House of this town, from a gentleman of Pittsboro', conversant with the affairs of the above named Improvement, informs us, that the sum of $30,000 has been subscribed to the capital stock recently by Northern Companies. This renders the completion of this great work in the ensuing season, a matter of absolute certainty. The operations of the Company have been somewhat retarded during the past winter, by the frequent and unusually high freshets which have occurred.

We may now look upon the Deep River Improvement as a feat accomplished; and in a short time, we trust, begin to realize the fruits of that enterprise and energy, which has conducted it over many obstacles, to a successful completion.

Wilmington Herald.

ATTEMPT TO KILL AN OFFICER. In this town on Saturday evening last, Allen Godwin, an intemperate man, attempted to kill Officer Hales while discharging his official duty. Godwin was intoxicated and making considerable noise and acting indecently in the street, when Mr. Hales arrested him, whereupon the former drew a pistol and shot the latter near the abdomen. Fortunately the ball made but slight wound, having passed through two coats and some papers in the pocket before it touched the skin. Godwin has been committed to Jail in default of $1000 bail.

Carolinian.

We learn from Weldon that the fire which occurred there on Saturday afternoon was purely accidental. The warehouse burnt was one formerly built by the old Portsmouth Company, and the greatest loss the present Company will sustain, will be the temporary use of the House.

Portsmouth Globe.

FIRE. The Barn and Stables of William Diffee, in this county, was stricken by lightniug on Friday evening last, and consumed, together with two horses that were in the stable connected with the barn.

Asheborough Journal.

ARREST FOR MURDER. Joseph Williams, has been arrested and committed to jail, upon the charge of the murder of his father, Frank Williams, in the county of Caswell, North Carolina, whose assassination was announced last week. Suspicion attached to the accused from the commencement of the investigation, on account of the fact that he was the only white person living with his father, the time and place of his murder, and a variety of other circumstances. Since the Coroner's inquest negroes have disclosed many things connected with the affair, which have induced the arrest. As it is, not wishing to forestall public opinion in this serious matter, we forbear going into details, which have reached us, hoping for the sake of humanity that the accused may be able to show his innocence.

Danville Republican.

NAME CHANGED. We have been informed that the name of the Post Office "Kernersville" has been changed to "Berlin," on account of other offices in the State being so near the same as the old name. We presume hereafter the Press must travel to Berlin in order to reach *Kernersville*. This is a progressive age.

People's Press.

ROBBERIES. For several months past, robberies on a small scale have occasionally been committed in this place, and on Monday last, the house of Mrs. Anna Shober was entered while the family were at dinner, and robbed of some sixty dollars in money. Suspicion is rife, though nothing has yet transpired to warrant arrests.

People's Press.

DEDICATION. The House of worship recently erected by the Baptists in the Town of Hertford, will, the Lord permitting, be dedicated by appropriate services, on Thursday, the 6th of April next. The day following the Church will be constituted. On Saturday, the 8th, the Ordination of Deacons will take place, and the Sabbath will be devoted to preaching. A cordial invitation is extended to all who may wish to witness the ceremonies to attend. Exercises to commence each day at 11 o'clock. A. M.

Old North State.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAIL ROAD. On Saturday evening last, the train of cars on the Wilmington & Manchester Road, when near Fair Bluff, ran over an Irishman by the name of Muldoney, who was lying intoxicated across the track, killing him instantly.

Wilmington Herald.

INSTALLATION. Rev. P. T. Penick was installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on yesterday. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. W. Pharr; the charge to the Pastor was delivered by the Rev. D. A. Penick, and the charge to the congregation by Rev. Stephen Frontis.

Concord Gazette.

MURDERER CONVICTED—THE ASHE OUTRAGE. The Wytheville Republican learns that one of the negro men who murdered their mistress lately in Ashe, North Carolina, after ravishing her, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung in September. The other negro has been removed to Wilkes for trial. A white man is charged with having been connected with the negroes in the outrage. The officere are are in pnrsuit of him.

THE WILMINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE lately celebrated its first anniversary, the following are a list of the officers elected: Alfred Martin, President; James Anderson, 1st Vice President; W. W. Pierce, 2nd Vice President; George Davis Secretary and Treasurer. The Committee of Appeals consists of: A Martin, ex-officio chairman, Jas. Anderson, W. W. Pierce and Col. John McRae. The Committee of Arbitration of: Messrs. O. G. Parsley, Chairman, A. H. Van Bokkelin, J. H. Flanner, J. R. Blossom and Jas. Cassiday.

A Committee, previously, reported in favor of a line of steamers to Havana.

THE BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL. Will be re-opened on the 13th proximo, under the care of Rev. Richard N. Price, who has been chosen to succeed the accomplished and lamented Adams. Mr. Price is well known in this section of country as an accomplished scholar and amiable gentlemen.

Asheville News.

WEATHER. It looks as though spring had been "postponed on account of the weather;" or as if April, in revenge for the neglect with which the ceremonies due to her entrance have come to be treated, has taken upon herself the task of fooling an expectant world, by promising it one thing and giving it another. There used to be an old world saying, that April showers bring forth May flowers, which saying partakes decidedly of the Old Fogy character, having no application to the "nineteenth century."

The temperature along the Atlantic coast is said to be modified to a very great extent by the presence of ice-bergs floating down from the higher Northern latitudes. These have been exceedingly numerous this spring, indeed so much so as to render the passage to and from Europe rather dangerous. The prevalence of South winds, early this season, may have freed these huge masses, while, by the change of wind to the North, they have been blown down along our coast. Such appears to be the only way of accounting for the peculiarity of the season.

Wilmington Journal.

APPOINTMENT. George W. Styron has been appointed keeper of the light boat at Royal Shoal, N. C., at $500 per annum.

Wil. Herald.

NEW CHURCH. A Baptist Church, by the name of Sandy Plains, was constituted in this county on Friday, 24th ult., with 28 members.

Shelby In.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC!!!

NEW YORK, April 4. The Baltic arrived at her wharf to-day, with five days later advices, than any previously received, having left Liverpool on the 23rd of March. She was detained two days in an ice pack, which carried her 300 miles south west of her regular course.

She passed the Atlantic on the 25th, and the Sarah Sands in the Channel. The Europa arrived out on Tuesday.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

It is said the Czar has refused the ultimatum offered by the Western powers. When the official document is received, England will formally declare war.

Napier's fleet had arrived at Wingoe Sound on the 15th. The allied fleets were at Baycos Bay; but would soon re-enter Black Sea.

No engagement had occurred either in Europe or Asia.

It was reported that the Russian Convoy of Treasure had been captured near wars.

The Greek insurrection was entirely over.

The first division of the French army under General Caroboit, had sailed for Turkey.

The French loan has all been taken by Baron Manteuffle.

In a communication to the Chambers the neutrality of Prussia was urged.

Russia will not recognize the neutrality of Sweden; and has prohibited the export of gold.

The answer of the Czar was telegraphed from Berlin on the 18th to the French Cabinet and immediately sent to the English Minister, who instantly sent word to Sir Charles Napier.

Four French ships had been sent to join the English fleet in the Baltic.

Napier arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th.

Russia continues to urge Prussia to preserve neutrality.

Bills on Prussia are unsaleable in London. At St. Petersburgh exchange on London has fallen 2s. 10d.

It is stated that the Rotschilds have taken a Turkish loan of £2,000,000.

The correspondent of the Times says 5,000 English troops will pass through France to embark at Toulon for Turkey.

French funds have largely declined.

Heavy forgeries have been committed on the Havana agency of the San Francisco Bank.

MARKETS. Liverpool, March 23. Cotton dull. No actual change in prices. To effect considerable sales, a reduction of an eighth would have to be made. Sales of the three days amounted to 14,000 bales for speculation. Exports 1500. Middling Orleans 5s. 11-16th; Middling Uplands 5½.

Flour dull, without material change in prices. Wheat had declined 6d.; corn three to four shillings.

The trade at Manchester was limited to immediate wants of buyers. London money market is much tighter. Exports of gold large.

Consols c osed at 93¾.

It was expected the Bank of England would raise the rate of interest.

The Great Race at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3. The Great Post State Stake Race was run over the Metairie Course, New Orleans, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.

The race was for all ages, four mile heats, $5000 subscription, p. p., each horse starting to receive $1000 out of the stakes provided he was not distanced, and the winner to receive the remainder.

The following horses were entered: Lexington for Kentucky, Lecomte for Mississippi, Highlander for Alabama, and Arrow for Louisiana.

Lexington was the winner in two straight heights. Arrow was distanced in the first heat. In the second heat Lecompte came in second and Highlander third.

A violent storm of wind and rain which occurred on Friday, rendered the course very heavy.

An immense assemblage of beauty, chivalry, wealth and distinguished characters from all sections of the Union, were present on the occasion. It is supposed that nearly a million of dollars had been wagered on the different points and grand result of the race, consequently the excitement was intense, and the scene, on the whole, has never been equaled by any sporting event of the age.

NEW YORK, MARCH 31. The papers received by the Canada contain advices from Buenos Ayres, received at England, which say the Government at Brazil had resolved to interfere in the affairs of Montevideo. It was rumored that Montevideo would be occupied by a Brizillian army of 4,000.

Buenos Ayres was quiet.

The recent anniversary of the birthday of Washington was observed at Constantinople for the first time. All the foreign ships-of-war displayed their flags at the mast head. At noon the American frigate Levant fired a salute, which was answered by all the ships-of-war in the port.

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 3. An election was held in this State to-day for Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature. The election excited great interest, as a United States Senator depended upon the result, and the Nebraska question entered largely into the canvass. The returns so far as received indicate that the whigs have swept the State by a very large majority.

Hartford elects two whigs to the Legislature, Manchester gains. Out of 14 representatives elected in this county 10 are whigs, 1 freesoil and 3 democrats, showing a whig gain of nine since last year. Returns have also been received of the election of 8 whigs in several adjoining counties, 5 of which are whig gains. The 1st and 10th senatorial districts, composed of parts of Fairfield and Hartford county, elect 2 whig senators, both of which are whig gains.

The New York Prohibitory Liquor Law Vetoed by Governor Seymour.

NEW YORK, March 31. Governor Seymour has sent a message to the Legislature vetoing the prohibitory liquor law, recently passed by the Legislature, which was to go into operation on the 1st of May. He says he does so upon the grounds of its unconstitutionality. First, because it authorises unreasonable searches, and secondly the forfeiture and destruction of property without due process of law, and finally its unreasonableness in the prohibition generally. He gives his reasons at great length. It has caused much excitement

The friends of the bill entertain a hope that the legislature will pass it over the veto; but it is dopbtful if this can be done. Two-thirds of the members present, (not of the whole number elected,) are requisite to pass it in spite of the governor's veto. In the Senate, the vote on the passage of the bill was ayes 18, nays 10; one less than two-thirds in the affirmative—four members being absent, and three less than would be necessary in a full Senate. In the House, the vote was ayes 76, nays 27—seven more than two-thirds in the affirmative—twenty-five being absent, and ten less than would be required in a full house. The probability is that the affirmative vote will be less after the veto than before, and there is certainly no chance of its being greater. The bill, therefore, may be considered dead for the present session.

Funeral of Jonathan Harrington.

LEXINGTON, Mass., March 31. The funeral solemnities of Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the battle of Lexington, were celebrated to-day, and were very imposing. The Governor, Lt., Governor, Executive Council, and many members of both branches of the Legislature, were present. Eighteen military companies and several Masonic Orders were in the procession, and it is estimated that some 6,000 strangers were in the town. The ceremonies were generally of a Masonic character, the deceased having been a Mason. The Rev. Geo. M. Randall, Grand Master of the Lodge of Massachusetts, preached the funeral sermon.

Later from Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 4. The steamers Empire City and Star of the South have arrived from Havana. The trade of Havana was dull. There were many American vessels in port. The Princeton arrived at Havana on the 28th March. The island was suffering from drought. Upwards of twenty of the largest sugar plantations have been burnt, in consequence of the dry cane igniting from sparks of locomotives. The loss is immense.

[OFFICIAL.]

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

RALEIGH, April 1st, 1854.

Regular meeting of Board of Commissioners held this evening—Present:

W. D. HAYWOOD, Esq., Intendant, and Messrs. S. W. Whiting, W. H. McKee, E. Smith, C. B. Root, Seaton Gales, A. M. Gorman, I. Proctor, Commissioners.

On motion, the Committee on Grave Yard have further time to report.

The Committee on Guard have also further time to report.

The following Gentlemen were appointed assessors of the City Property for the present year: J. B. G. Roulhac, James Litchford and George T. Cooke.

Mr. J. B. Sugg petitioned the Board to refund his City Tax for the year 1852; which, on motion, was refused.

An account of W. C. Doub for $8,50 was presented and allowed.

An account of W. H. & R. S. Tucker for $4,20 was allowed.

An account of W. L. Pomeroy for $2,70 was allowed.

An account of D. Royster, sr., for $7,00 was allowed.

An account of D. L. Royster for $24 was allowed.

An account of Joseph Hardie for $2,50 was allowed.

An account of Willis Byrd for $11,50 was allowed.

An account of Wm. H. Holleman, for $14,40 was referred to the Treasurer.

On motion, Messrs. Murray and Miller were reappointed City Constables for the next three months.

No further business arising, the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, *Clerk.*

Decline of Flour.

NEW YORK, April 4. Nothing was done in the New York and Baltimore markets after the steamer's arrival; prices previously unchanged. The latest report from Liverpool quctes a decline in flour of one shilling.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Monday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. William J. I. Engle to Miss Margaret M., daughter of the Hon. R. M. Saunders.

In Orange county, on the 27th ult., Mr. Thos. L. Armstrong of Tennessee to Miss Ann Eliza Sims, of Va.

In Forsythe county, Mr Raymond Gibson to Miss Nancy C. Fulps.

In Montgomery county, Mr. L. M. Richardson to Miss N. Johnson.

In Anson county, Mr. John Roseae to Miss Sylvester Sullivant.

DIED,

In Orange county, on the 28d ult., Mrs. M. H. Forrest, wife of S. F. Forrest, in the 36th year of her age. Also, on the 16th ult., Mr. James W. Minnis aged 38 years. Also, on the 21st ult., Mr. David L. Ray, aged 34 years.

In Cumberland county, Mr. Dugald McGregor aged 20 years.

In Wilmington on the 28th ult., Mrs. Mary McIntosh, aged 56 years.

In Cabarrus county, Mrs. Martha E. King, consort of Mr. Robert R. King, in the 25th year of her age.

☞ THE REV. DR. BAIRD, at the request of several friends, will give TWO LECTURES—on Russia and Turkey—next MONDAY and TUESDAY nights, at the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, commencing at a quarter before eight o'clock. The se lectures will be illustrated by large and beautiful Maps, and explain what is called the "Oriental Question."

TERMS—A Ticket for both lectures 50 cents; two tickets for 75 cents, and three for one dollar. Tickets for the Pupils of Schools 25 cents for the two lectures. Tickets to be had at the Bookstores of Messrs. Pomeroy's and Turner's.

Raleigh, April 5, 1854. 41—

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The next annual meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina will be held in Raleigh, on the second Tuesday of May, (9th of May,) 1854. The Society will convene at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally are requested to attend.

S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D.,
Sec. N. C. Med. Society.

April 5, 1854, 1017—wtd.

A CHANCE FOR MONEY LENDERS.—The subscriber offers for sale, *at par*, Eleven Bonds of the County of New Hanover, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each—payable in one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively—bearing interest from date; interest payable annually on the first day of January in each and every year. No safer investment can be made. Early application is desirable.

W. C. BETTENCOURT,
Chairman Building Committee.

Wilmington, April 3d, 1854. 41—4w.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, EXECUTOR OF JOHN DENT, dec'd., late of Franklin County, N. C., hereby gives notice that he is ready to settle said estate, and to pay over the legacies due the respective heirs, &c.

WILLIAM T. DENT, Ex'r.

April 5, 1854. 41—3mwpd.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO inform the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that he has located on Fayetteville Street, two doors below Mr. Tucker's, where he intends keeping a general assortment of CONFECTIONARIES. Also, a well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, to which he would call the attention of purchasers, assuring them that his best efforts will be exerted to please in price and quality.

ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B.—STEAM CANDY manufactured by him and will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere at wholesale or retail.

Also, a fresh supply of Oranges, Lemons, (by the Box,) Raisons, (do., and ½ boxes,) Nuts of all kind, Figs, Prunes, &c., Preserves, Cordials, Cigars of all kinds, French and German Goods.

A. P.

Raleigh, April 5, 1854. 41—

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION.—MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—COWPERTHWAIT, DESILVER & BUTLER, *Booksellers & Publishers*, 253 *Market St., Philadelphia*, have the pleasure of announcing as now ready, the North Carolina Edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.

This Work contains, in one book, quarto form, a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, *America, Europe, Asia, Africa*, and *Oceanica*, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, &c., illustrated by more than 40 colored Maps, and numerous wood cut Engravings.

The North Carolina matter of the work was prepared expressly for the use of the Schools of the State, by C. D. WILEY, Esq., State School Superintendent. This part of the work is illustrated by several fine wood Engravings, and by a large and very excellent Map of the State, colored in counties, and exhibiting clearly and faithfully, all the new Counties, Railroad Lines, &c., &c. Full and interesting Statistics of the State are given according to the census of 1850, and no pains have been spared to make the Work valuable, not only as a school-book but for general use in families.

The entire work is unquestionably the most convenient and reliable geographical manual now published.

It may be obtained of the publishers in Philadelphia; of H. D. Turner, Raleigh; E. W. Ogburn, Greensborough; of Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore; of McCarter & Co., and E. H. Lane, Charleston, and of booksellers generally.

April 5, 1854. 41—6t.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)

The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.

The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.

The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.

Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.

Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.

J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*

April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against trading for the following notes: One note against Bell and Sanford for fifteen dollars and eighty-four cents, payable to John P. Cooke; one note against Sherwood House, for twelve dollars and fifty cents, payable also to John P. Cooke. The said described notes are my property and are due me, the same

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse.)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.
REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 24, 1853. 48—1y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.
RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	12,00
Drawing and Painting,	15,00
Oil Painting,	5,00
Needle Work,	8,00
Board per month,	1,00
Washing per month,	

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

JUST TO HAND.—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest brand in the market.
5,000 Mannilla, El Sal, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
600 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.
Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 12—tf.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va. 24—

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 16th, 1853. 96—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

LAW NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.
☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.
Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.
Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1853 100—3m.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
Raleigh, 1853. JAMES McKIMMON.
95—

CHEAP BOOTS!—CHEAP BOOTS!!—GENtlemen we wish to inform you that we have now on hand an over large stock of Calfskin, Dress and Water-Proof Boots of every variety. Indeed our stock of this kind of goods is entirely too large, and as we do not intend to let it remain on hand until another season, we shall hurry them off at some price, so that great bargains may be expected, say at $2,50c., $3,00 and $3,50 a pair.
Gentlemen, we shall sell them cheap, and you all know that when we say cheap we mean cheap.
The above Boots are suitable for dress and business purposes, and will be sold at prices from $2 50 up.
Bring along the CASH and the Boots will be yours.
Come quick or you will be too late for the bargains now selling at the Ladies' Saloon, Norfolk, Va.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Nov. 30th, 1853. 6—

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Geology of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.; A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast Forge Hammers, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., by Frederic Overman; The Book of Nature, by Frederic Schoedler, Ph. D., and Henry Medlock, F. C. S.; Principles of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or the Ancient Changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 800to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats, Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves, Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.
The stock consists in part as follows, viz:
10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Sho s,
2,500 " Men's fine Oalf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.
Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.
[Between Messrs. Pomeroy and Porter's Sign of Big Boot.]
THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.
FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.
GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.
CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!
STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*
N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The 26th semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854.
Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged only from the time of entrance. For Circulars and further particulars apply to the Principals,
GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.
December 16, 1853. 9—3m.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	John C. Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,	Jos. B. Skinner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,	J. H. Bryan, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,	F. P. Hall, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,	Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,	W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,	H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,	John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,	A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,	
James Sloan, Greensboro',	

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	John H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. Rob'r H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers,	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh,	PETER ADAMS,
Agent.	*Secretary.*
William H. Cumming,	
General Agent.	

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.
OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 96—

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 22d instant, a GREY HORSE, about 10 years old. He was purchased last June from a gentlemen living in Raleigh, and when last heard from was making his way in that direction. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, by JOHN P. TURNER.
Four miles west of Enfield, Halifix County, N. C.
Jan. 26, 1854. 23—5t.pd.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854.—The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety*. Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine*.
P. F. PESCUD.

EATON'S FORM BOOK.—A BOOK OF PRACtical Forms, with explanatory notes and references to authorities; intended as a manual to the practising lawyer in the State of North Carolina. By Wm. Eaton, Jr.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 20—

JUVENILE BOOKS.—THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT men. Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard. Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the author of Rollo's Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.
Æsop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.
The Little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble aim.
Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur.
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

USEFUL STATISTICS.

Members of the United States Cabinet.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, [illegible]	$25,000
William L. Marcy, [illegible] of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.
The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:
(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

Term expires.		*Term expires.*	
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer*,	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, Jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish*,	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger*,	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade*,	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper*,	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones*,	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps*,	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.)*,	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
		WISCONSIN.	
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)
American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,
With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators. Term years.	Representatives. Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	2,000	2	47	1
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell*,	1,250	2	18	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey*,	2,500§	4	9	2
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2

Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	2,000	2	47	1
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4